

# Child preventive care services covered by KingCare<sup>SM</sup>



**King County**

Benefits, Payroll and  
Retirement Operations

This information is a summary of child preventive care services covered by KingCare<sup>SM</sup>. Talk with your health care provider to determine which preventive services are right for your child and when your child should have them.

Preventive care coverage is based on recommendations by the U.S. Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF), which can be found at [www.ahrq.gov/clinic/uspstfix.htm](http://www.ahrq.gov/clinic/uspstfix.htm). Vaccine coverage is based on recommendations by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), which can be found online at [www.cdc.gov/vaccines](http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines). Because recommendations change often, you may want to keep current by periodically checking the USPSTF and CDC Web sites.

**Before scheduling a visit for preventive care, be sure to check your benefits summary, *Your King County Benefits*, at [www.kingcounty.gov/employees/YourKingCountyBenefits](http://www.kingcounty.gov/employees/YourKingCountyBenefits) or contact Aetna at 800-654-3250 to determine your share of the cost for these services.**

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| <b>Well-child visits</b>   | Routine newborn care, plus 7 well-baby office exams — birth to 1 year of age<br>2 well-child exams — 1-2 years of age<br>3 well-child exams — 2-5 years of age (one exam for groups aged 2-3, 3-4 and 4-5)<br>1 exam per year — 6-17 years of age |
| <b>Newborn screening</b> (PKU, sickle cell hemoglobinopathies, hypothyroidism) | Once — newborns   |
| <b>Hearing screening</b>   | Once — newborns before 1 month of age   |
| <b>Vision screening</b>  | Periodically — 0-5 years of age   |
| <b>Hepatitis A (HepA)</b>  | 2 doses — 1 dose between 12 and 23 months of age; and 1 dose at least 6 months later  |
| <b>Hepatitis B (HepB)</b>  | 3-4 doses — 1 dose at birth; 1 dose 1-2 months later; 1 dose at 4 months of age <sup>1</sup> ; and 1 dose between 6-18 months of age  |
| <b>Rotavirus (RV)</b>  | 2-3 doses — 1 dose each at 2, 4 and 6 months of age <sup>1</sup>  |
| <b>Diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTaP)</b>                                     | 5 doses — 1 dose each at 2, 4 and 6 months of age; 1 dose between 15 and 18 months of age; and 1 dose between 4 and 6 years of age  |

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| <b>Inactivated polio (IPV)</b>                                   | 4 doses — 1 dose each at 2 and 4 months of age; 1 dose between 6 and 18 months of age; and 1 dose between 4 and 6 years of age                 |
| <b>H. Influenzae Type B (Hib)</b><br>(may be combined with DTaP) | 3-4 doses — 1 dose each at 2, 4 and 6 months of age <sup>1</sup> ; and 1 dose between 12 and 15 months of age                                  |
| <b>Pneumococcal conjugate (PCV)</b>                              | 4 doses — 1 dose each at 2, 4 and 6 months of age; and 1 dose between 12 and 15 months of age  |
| <b>Measles-mumps-rubella (MMR)</b>                               | 2 doses — 1 dose between 12 and 15 months of age; and 1 dose between 4 and 6 years of age  |
| <b>Chicken pox (varicella)</b>                                   | 2 doses — 1 dose between 12 and 15 months of age; and 1 dose between 4 and 6 years of age  |
| <b>Influenza</b>   | Every flu season — beginning at 6 months of age <sup>2</sup>   |
| <b>Meningococcal</b>   | 1 dose — 1 dose between 11 and 12 years of age   |
| <b>Tetanus-diphtheria-pertussis (Tdap)</b>                       | 1 dose — 1 dose between 11 and 12 years of age if the childhood DTP/DTaP series is complete and the child has not received the Td booster dose |
| <b>Human papillomavirus (HPV)</b>                                | 3 doses (females only) — first dose between 11 and 12 years of age; second dose 2 months later; and third dose 6 months after the first dose   |

<sup>1</sup>Dose dependent on vaccine type.

<sup>2</sup> All children younger than 9 years of age getting the vaccine for the first time should receive two doses. If only one dose was given in the first year, two doses should be given in the following year. Household/close contacts and out-of-home caregivers of children age 0-59 months and children who have high-risk conditions should also receive the influenza vaccine.